NOW READY. THE REVISED STATUTES

WATE OF ORIO COLLATED BY

on, Joseph R. Swan, IN SOIES OF THE DECISIONS OF THE S REME COURT. d in twenty nice volumes of the Obio and Obi

REPERENCES TO PRIOR LAWS. TLEANDERS. CHITOHIFELD, ESq. AND A FULL AND CONVENIENT INDEE.

Two Royal Svo Volumes. Price \$10 00.

TOWNSHIP FRUSTRES, CLERKS OF TOWNSHIPS, and CLERKS OF TOWNSHIPS, and CHERCO OF TOWNSHIPS, and CH

DANGERS AT LAW. DANGERS, MESCHARTS AND BUSINMSS MEN GENERALLY, nd this an invaluable Work. In Strong Law Binding. Price \$10.00.

CLARKE, & CO. No. 55 West Fourth street

he Ohio Statesman

MANTPENNY & MILLER, Publishers. O. W. MANYPENNY, Editor. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1861

ent Elect and the Philadelphi

Philadelphia Public Ledger is a very dicious and straight forward paper, deablican in its principles, but modate in its tone, and very candid in the discus on of all political questions. In the issue of hat paper of the 16th of February, the editor aprecess his opinion of the performances of Old Abe," on his journey to the white House, at reservation and in a very frank and ain way. We extract the following from what

Ma. Lincoln's Springer.—We confess we are accommendated in the speeches which Mr. Lincoln is making while on his way to the scatt of Government, where he is to be invested with the chief executive authority. To risk the risk the risk that of the law of the State. The master ex hibits no proof of right to the services of the slave, but selzes him and is about to remove the states him and is about to remove the first him by force. I speak only of the force exerted on the slave. The law of the states him and is about to remove the states him and is about to remove the states him and is about to remove the first him by force. I speak only of the force exerted on the slave. The law of the states him and is about to remove the states him be cased to the force exerted on the slave. The law of the states him his about to remove the states him be slave. The law of the state and the save, but selizes him and is about to remove the states him his about to remove the st

listen of the Casadian Cours in the Casadian of the Fugicive Slave Anderson

ity, that there is reason to believe that sposition, not dissimilar to what is If. Whatever weight the decision of the So-preme Court of the United States are entitled for Densition, it is regard to questions of ordinary jurispre-dence, it is notorious that upon the political ques-

OHIO LEGINLATURE ED SESSION. IN SENATE.

House amendment to S. B 216, being the bill to amend the navigation act, was agreed to H. J R. 101-Relative to the sale of State arms by the late Quarter-Master General, S. W. Andrews, authorizing a settlement with him in the premises, was adopted.

Mr COX presented a memorial from John Anderson, jr., and others, asking for the passage of a bill for the redemption of the Seneca County Bank notes. Mr. Monroe. THE KIDNAPPING BILL

Mr. COX, from a select committee, reported back the bull for the repeal of the act to prevent kidnapping, with a recommendation to indefinitely postpone it, for the following reasons, The undersigned, to whom Senate Bill No

203 to pepcal the second section of the act to prevent hidnapping was referred, would beg teave respectfully to report adversely to said bill, and to recommend that it be indefinitely postponed; and would submit the following con-The bill was introduced by a majority of the standing committee on the Judiciary, under a resolution of the Senate directing the committee to examine what acts of the legislature, in force,

of any, are contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and to introduce a bill for their

United States, and to introduce a bill for their repeal.

The section referred to in the bill is said by the majority report to be the only law which the committee are satisfied is unconstitutional, and the repeal of which they recommend.

The section itself is as follows, viz:

Sec. 2. That no person or persons shall kidnap or foreibly or fraudulently carry off or decoy out of this State, any black or mulatto person or persons within this State, claimed as fugitives from service or labor, or shall attempt to kidnap or foreibly or fraudulently carry off or decoy out of this State any such black or mulatto person or persons, without first taking such black or mulatto person or persons or persons before the court, judge or commissioner of the proper circuit, distinctly and made in scordance with the image into this State, and there according to the laws of the United States, case of persons held to service or labor in any State scap into this State, and there according to the laws of the United States, establishing by proof his or their property in such person. Swan & Carichael's Statutes. Vol. 1, p. 418.

The question of the repeal of this section does not necessarily involve that of the original power of Congress under the Constitution to legiclate upon the subject of the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, because the section itself recognizes such power, and only makes criminal the act of "kidnapping or for-

section itself recognizes such power, and only makes criminal the act of "kidnapping or foruibly or fraululently carrying off or decoying out of the State" persons under the claim of the their being such fugitives, without first taking accounting the proper light of the state that a light person is the proper light of them, and to authenticate the fact a claim bad becomesting before the proper light of them, and to authenticate the fact a claim bad their being such fugitives, without first taking
l. proceedings before the proper United States laws
By repealing the section, therefore, we shall emphatically say that the clave mester has the constitutional right, "forcibly or fraudulently to constitutional right, "forcibly or fraudulently to serry ff or decay out of this State any black or mulastro person" whom he may "claim," as a fugitive from service or labor, and that, too, without any legal assertion of such claim before the proper United States officer or judge, not to say any officer or judge of this State.

Before the Legislature of Ohio, thus deny their power and their duty to protect their own of tisens against the mere claim that they may be fugitives from service, the most careful examination of the subject is demanded.

The clause of the Constitution of the United States which the section under consideration is

States which the section under consideration is supposed to violate, is as follows: Art. 4, "No person held to service or labor in

Interpretation of the Constitution of the United diataes.

But it is asserted that the interpretation gives to the federal Constitution by the U.S. Supreme Court, as well as the fugitive slave set of 1850, gives to a slave catcher the right to retake a fugitive, and earry him out of the State with out making any assertion of the claim before any court or tribunal whatever, and the section S he estander consideration interfers with this right, and is therefore unconstitutional.

Upon this point your committee would urge the consideration of several propositions, viz:

1. That every legislature body is, in the en actment of laws, bound to follow its own judgment of the constitutionality of its acte; and however wise it may be to seek ald in the consideration of such questions, by careful study of

sideration of such questions, by careful study of learned judicial opanions, there is or can not be any authority in those opinions which anould control the action of this Legislature.

We are aworn to make laws in accordance with the Constitution of Ohio, and of the Uni-

with the Constitution of Chio, and of the United States. Judges are sworn to try particular cases in accordance with these fundamental laws; and the judiciary has no exclusive right to fix the interpretation of the constitution. The several departments of the government are co-erdinate and independent, and the high dusies imposed upon each are to be honestly performed according to the conscience and the ludgment of each. This has been fully recognized by our highest judicial tribunals. In the case of the C. W. & T. R. R. company vs. the great postponers of Cliston county, in the past post is reasoned.

legislature is of necessity, in the first Instance, to be the judge of its constitutional powers. Its members act under an oath to support the constitution, and in every way are under responsibilities as judicial officers "1.0.5. R 83 Again, the relation of the two departments was well and truly expressed by Judge Gholson in the case of Foster vs. the Commissioners of Wood county. [6 0 S R 543] "The general and abstract question whether an set of the legislature be constitutional, cannot with propriety be presented to a court; the question must be whether the act furnishes the rule to govern the particular case."

As to the weight and authority which should

for nothing
As to the weight and authority which should
be claude is
le boast she

To an a so the weight and authority which should
be given to precedents, there is no material difference of opinion, even in course of justice—
Our Supreme Court has not hestined, on several accessors, decisively to overrule interpretations of the lederal constitution given by the
United States Supreme Court, and to assert the
duty of independent judgment, whenever the
ressoning supporting such interpretations ecemed to the majority of the judges inconclusive.
It one of the last of a whole series of such decisions, [Sheiby vs. Jafferson Beanch Bank—O.

E. 609.] the court distinctly said, "there is
no constitutional or legislative provision which
makes the decision of the Supreme Court of the
United States, in one case, binding as a preceand respect are to be re and right are entitled to a m." 1d. 613. If this be the

as on tituted, les not the confidence of the pro-ple; and by a large pri port on if both judge, and lawyers in the porthern states, a number of their decisions, from the Prigg case to the Dred incorporate Richmond College, in Jefferson Scott case, are repudiated as more partizan determinations of suita originated for political purposes, and decided by a court which his been unserupulously packed for the advantage of the slave power. So long sajudicial circuits of the United States in the southern States are of the United States in the southern States are of the United States in the southern States are multiplied in number until several of them contain about one-firth of the white inhabitants contained in northern circuits, and afford only one-fifth the number of causes to be tried, new and old, and especially so long as it is an undeniable fact that nominations of able jurists to that bench have been systematically rejected by the Senate of the United States, merely because the nominoes have been supposed to be unificiently to new demands of the slave power, it will be in value to appeal to the Supreme Court if it will be in vain to appeal to the Supreme Court

of the United States as an authority in such questions as there. It is humiliating that we senould have to refer to these facts, but when it is persistently urged that the judgment of the assembly of Ohio should be bound by the opinion of that court, a regard for legislative rights and privilege, and our day to our continuent, demands the plainest statement of the truth.

III. But if we were to waive both the objections above raised, there are still strong rea-III. But if we were to waive both the objections above raised, there are still strong reation, even as interpreted in the Prigg case, cannot invalidate the Ohio law under examination. In that case, amidst all its sweeping conclusions, two limitations upon the alleged right of recaption are recognized, to wit:

1st. That it cannot be so exercised.

that the rights of the master, so far as regards the services of the slave, are not impaired by this change; but the meds of asserting them, in my opinion, is essentially medified."

He then proceeds to argue, with great clear ness and power, that under the Constitution the master can not remove a resisting or unwilling fugitive without a claim preferred in form of law; see pp 670, 671, id. To quote his lan guage further: "The conflict," he says, "can only arise between the forcible acts of the master and the law of the State. The master exhibits no proof of right to the services of the

beld to discharge the fegitive from the service of labor due.

2nd. That the fugitive shall be delivered up on claim.

2nd that the fugitive shall be delivered up on claim.

2nd that the fugitive shall be delivered up on claim.

2nd that the fugitive shall be delivered up on claim.

2nd that the fugitive shall be delivered up on claim.

2nd that the fugitive shall be delivered up on claim.

2nd that the fugitive shall be delivered up on claim.

2nd that the fugitive shall be delivered up on claim, that it fully provides that no constant the delivery of the fugitive being made spon claim; that it fully provides that no constant to one shall be liable to its penalties who makes of the peace and riots is incontestable, that its its capable of the states authorities in accordance with Haira the constant of the states authorities in accordance with Haira the constitution, and the emphatic declaration of the subject of the state of Ohio does not state of Ohio does not state the function of fugitive proves the subject of the state of Ohio does not state of the subject of the state of Ohio does not state of the subject of the subject of the state of Ohio does not state of the subject of the subject of the state of Ohio does not state of the subject of th

lation."

Is the right to preserve the peace in Obio of no importance to us, that it must be so lightly surrendered? Shall we make ourselves more respectable in the eyes of Christendom by proclaiming that Obio has renounced all power to hinder the slave catcher from chasing down a fugitive with bounds and guns upon her own soil? Shall we confess that we have so far thrown away our own sovereignty that the slave master has a legal right to do what Judge Mc-Lean denies, viz: "to collect a sufficient force

to put down all resistance and attain its ob ject?"

In the opinion of your committee, the safe-

In the opinion of your committee, the safeguards of liberty and peace are not so super
abundant that we can afford to break down even
the little one discovered in the section sought to
be repealed by this bill.

The vital point in the Prigg case was the conatitutionality of a law of a State fixing its own
tribunals and modes of proceeding in cases of
recaption of fugitives, and it is straining the
deci ion in that case to make it apply to police regulations of the States, necessary to prevent rious and affrays, and which in no manner con-flict with the action of United States courts and officials

table and print it. Agreed to.

Those who voted in the affirmative were—
Mesars. Breck, Brewer, Bonar, Collins, Cup
py, Fisher, Foster. Garfield, Glass, Harrison,
Hareh, Holmes, Jones, Key, Laskey, McCall,
Monroe, Morse, Parish, Perill, Potte, Potwin,
Ready, Schleich, Smith, Sprague, Stanley and
White—26

White—26
Those who voted in the negative were—
Mesers. Gommins, Eason, Ferguson, Moore,
Newman, Orr—6
Absent—Mr. Monroe.
Not Voting—Mesers Gox and Ready.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the orders of the day-Mr. Brewer in

the chair.

After some time, the Committee reported back
H B. No. 232, on Woman's Rights, which was
referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. PARISH, offered a resolution requiring
the Board of Public Works to report to the Benate a detailed statement of the expenditures during the past year upon the Wostern Reserve ring the past year upon the Western Reserve and Maume Road—which makes up the aggre gate of \$7,280 67; also asking a statement of the rates of toll on the road, and whether they can be increased without decriment to the road, so as to meet annual expenditures. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The following notices of the intention to introduce bills were given;
By Mr. HUGHES—To regulate the election of Eugervisors of reads.
By Mr. CLAPP—To prevent the use of Cambens as a burning fluid, and to prevent inconsiderate suretyahip.

H B 270, by Mr JACOB3—To amend and thon 94 of the General Tax Law, of April 5,

ropriations for the sinking fund. H B 372, by Mr. CLAPP-To protect slaveholders, or their agents, against violent inter-ruptions in the recapsure of fugitives, and to permit kidnapping of free colored persons.

H. B. 373, by Mr. CLAPP—To set aside the services of a grand jury in certain cases.

H. B. 874, By Mr. CLAPP-To relieve juries. from the necessity of a unanimous verdict.

Mr. PARR gave notice of the introduction of a bill to more effectually protest wool-growers

Against loss by dogs.

Mr. CARLISLE presented the polition of James Work, and torty-five others of Fairfield county, for an amendment of the act for the pro-

cases of the refusal of Gov. Densison to deliver up Brown, Merriam, and Lago, in which he thought the Governor had not done his duty in the premises. He esteemed the motive that prompted the resolution; but thought its adoption would lead to interminable troubles and strife in our national legislation, as the slavery cases less has

mr. HUTCHESON said the subject opened Mr. HUTCHESON said the subject opened a wide field for thought and discussion. He would reserve what he had to say for a kindred subject to take any step which looks to any further consolidation of the government. If the author of the resolutions expects to propiliate the South, he will fall in this measure. It is centralization she fears. She will exclaim with the ancient Trojan: "Trince Dances et dona ferentes"

Resolved, 1. That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the obligation to return fugitives from justice is an obligation imposed upon the States by the terms of the compact of Union.

3. That when a requisition is made upon the slore.

2. That when a requisition is made upon the Executive of one State by the Executive of an other, in proper form, for the surrender of a fugitive from justice, it is sufficient if it shall appear that a crime under the laws of the State from which the fugitive escapes has been actually committed, and the criminal has actually fied, whether it is a crime in the State in which

be may be found or not.

3. That it would be unwise at this time for Ohio to take any steps which look to any further consolidation of power in the Federal Gov.

Mr. FELLOWS held that this matter Mr. FELLOWS held that this matter p should be lett to the wisdom and discretion of the electors of the several States. It was in possible that Congress could by a general law provide a uniform rule for the rendition of fugi tives. The matter must be left to spirit of com ity and good feeling between the State and the people of them. The mutual obligations of the different States require a just course in the ren tition of justifies.

"felony, and other crimes." The resolution prays that Congress will "pass an act more specifically defining for what offenses a fugitive at from justice shall de delivered up."

The object of its author is mainly to enlarge the number of offenses for which renditions shall be made. Any lucrease in the number of offenses would go beyond the constitution, as make and the legislation void.

But the subject of the resolution is strictly a judicial question, so far as it can be considered at all: consistent with State sovereinty. If Congress should pass a new law, or if the Governor refuse to obey the law we now have, how

Senate went into Committee of the on the orders of the day—Mr. Brewer in alr.

Senate went into Committee of the on the orders of the day—Mr. Brewer in alr.

Senate went into Committee of the on the orders of the day—Mr. Brewer in alr.

Mr. ANDREWE said, it was well known he was an advocate of the common school law and a defender of its provisions, and in five years of the Life transport of the two of Raventa in the Judiciary Committee.

PARISH, offered a resolution requiring and of Pablic Works to report to the Essatiated statement of the expenditures due past year upon the Wostern Reserves who have not of the life the common school is a want of the provisions, and in five years experience in this body—every session defends in git with what of strength he possessed, he had cocountered no greater opposition than charges of extravagance in the ercetion of build ings, and he had long since concluded, if such extravagance and a tendency to it in other chan held in our common school system could not be checked, there would be much danger that the whole law will suffer thereby. It was said by the author of this buil, that the building he wished to complete was an ornament to the town where it is located. The appenditure has been an ornament, in way, to the State of Onio, but it would have used thousand dollars expenditure had been left uff. Mr. A said he would have capacious but plain school buildings, and he would have given therein to every restrety thap.

Sometimes of the day—Mr. Brewer in the common school in the common school buildings, and he would have given therein to every restrety thap.

Sometimes of the infention to incommon school buildings, and he would have given therein to every restrety thap.

Sometimes of the committee reported backed of the common school buildings, and he would have given therein to every restrety thap.

to the centrary, he should vote against it.

Mr. PLANTS explained that this was a penaltar case, that seemed fully to justify the passage of the bill.

passage of the bill.

Mr. BALDW IN objected to the bill, because it was local in its provisions, when it should be provided by a general law.

Mr. JONES and he thought it proper that the people of Raysons tax themselves to pay their debts, and he boped the bill would pass.

Mr. SLUSSER said he concurred with Mr.

Andrews in objecting to this bill, assetting a Binds or Stocks transferred to the State by the Free Banks.

By Mr. HAMILTON—From J. B. Roberts and fitty seven others of Logan county, for a more stringly seven others of Logan county, for a stringly seven others of Logan county, for a seven depth in order to the State by the Free Banks.

By Mr. HAMILTON—From J. B. Roberts and fitty seven others of Logan county, for a seven depth in the State by the Free Banks.

By Mr. HAMILTON—From J. B. Roberts and fitty seven others of Logan county, for a seven depth in the State by the Free Banks.

By Mr. HAMILTON—From J. B. Roberts and fitty seven others of Logan county, for a seven depth in the State by the Free Banks.

By Mr. HAMILTON—From J. B. Roberts and fitty seven others of Logan county, for a seven depth in the State by the Free Banks.

By Mr. KRU M—From citrague of Austinburg, Ashtabula county, for relief to Kansas.

By Mr. COX—From David McFarland and Burgers of Roberts of

bad precedent; and as a friend to Common gent liquor law.
Schools, which he feared would soffer by the By Mr. WOOD—From John Broadbeck and tendency to extravagance, he must vote against 84 o.bers of O towa, for amendment of the law

Mr KRUM explained the facts of the case,

taken from the table.

Mr. WELSH moved to amend by providing that each member of the committee take with him a shot-gun to shoot ducks to pay their expenses, which was declared out of order. Mr. VORIS moved that the bill be laid on the

in the premises."
Pending this the House adjourned. IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1861. PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

By Mr. READY—From Matthias Collier, and one hundred and twenty other citizens of Urichsville, Tuscarawas county, tasking a change in the homestead laws so as to specify the articles exempted in order to prevent the exemption of whisky, play cards, &c., to prevent the abuse of said laws.

By Mr. MOORE—From H. W. Doughty, and 313 others of Hamilton respectively.

By Mr. MOORE—From H. W. Doughty, and 313 others of Hamilton, remonstrating against change in the laws prescribing mode of electing Marshals of cities of the second class.

By Mr. GLASS—Memorial from B. Borns and 115 others of Richland county, praying that in legislation for the liquidation of Rail Road Companies, provision shall be made for the payment of the flusing debts of railroad companies.

Rail Road Committee

By Mr. NEWMAN—From W. S. Huston and others of Scioto county, for an amendment to the act of Feb. 24th, 1866, concerning chattel moregages, so as to require such moregages to passed March 14, 186

morgages, so as to require such mortgages to be recorded. Judictary

By Mr. GARFIELD—From O. P. Brown and 50 others of Ravenna, for the passage of a law authorizing that village to levy an extra tax or school pargoses. School Committee. SECOND READING.

S. B. 230-Supplementary to the school act of

Mr. PLANTS from the committee on Schools and School Lands, reported back H. B. No 322

To provide for a special tax in Raveous for school house purposes.

Mr. STEDMAN, made a statement of the objects of the pull, and that it was the general wish of the property holders of the town of Raveous.

Mr. ANDREWS said, it was well known he may be court of Lommon Plant. Agreed to, when the bill was referred to the Committee on Medical Colleges,
Mr. HOLMES had leave to give notice that he will introduce a bill to regulate Street Rail-

> Mr. HARRISON, from this committee, re-ported back S. B. 232—on Woman's Rights— without recommendation, and it was recommit-ted to Mr. Key, to be reported back next Tues— Also, H. B. 347—To increase the fees rore in Justices' Courts, with recommendation to postpone it indefinitely. Agreed to a see 22, The Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

Prayer by Rev. Mr ALLEN
The following memorials were presented and referred:

By Mr BURR, from H J Eaton and 20 others of Delaware county, asking that the notes of the Sensea County Bink be taken for taxes.

By Mr. WESTCCTT, from Parle Caslin,

Mr. COX defended the bill, as calculated to secure a par value to the paper circulation in une among us. He desired a system that would make paper money as good to the holder as specie.

This bill he thought looked in the right direction, and he hoped to see it passed.

Mr. JONES, of Hamilton, moved to amend the third secution of the bill by a varbal amendment—which was agreed to.

Mr. KRUM would support any system calculated to secure a par value to the paper circulation in une among us. He desired a system that would make paper money as good to the holder as specie.

Mr. JONES, of Hamilton, moved to amend the third secution of the bill by a varbal amendment—which was agreed to.

Mr. KRUM would support any system calculated to secure a par value to the paper circulation in une among us. He desired a system that would make paper money as good to the holder as specie.

Mr. JONES, of Hamilton, moved to amend the third secution of the bill by a varbal amendment.

Mr. KRUM would support any system calculated to secure a par value to the paper money as good to the holder as specie.

abject
By Mr. HERRICK, from George Willard and
44 others of Lorsin county, for relief from tax
es on Binds or Stocks transferred to the State

By Mr. JONES, of Hamilton-From Asro.

that this was not deliberate extravagance, but much of the debt was the result of accident by fire

The vote was then taken on the bill, when it passed—year 64, nays 26

Mr. PLANTS, from the School and School Lands Committee, reported back S. B. 145—test against the passage of Schate Bill No. 224: To amend the School law, and recommended the School

at first been favorable to it; but since those
States most interested in it seemed to take but
little interest in any national legislation on the
subject, be left less particular about it.

But he was not sure, now, but that it was
properly a matter to be left with the States. He
thought there would be little said on the subject, if the Governors of the States would do
their duty in a common sense manner. He
thought the United States Constitution indicated plainly enough. The Governors of the
States have only to regard it as a common rule
that grave offenses under the statutes of the
fugitives delivered up. He instanced the recent
tags and the states of the
fugitives delivered up. He instanced the recent
tags of the refusal of Gov. Dennison to deliver
up Brown, Merriam, and Lago, in which he
thought the Governor had not done his duty in

the bill, which were to provide for school house
building and repairs in each district independentity in each district independentity—though be would not insist upon its
passage, but lefs it to the judgment of the
louse
The language in these section.

The language in these sections of the Condentity of the Condentity of the Condentity of the Condentity—though be would not insist upon its
passage, but lefs it to the judgment of the
louse
The language in these sections of the Condentity of the Conthe Condentity of the Condentity of the Conthe Condentity of the Conthe Condentity of the Conthe Condentity of the Condentity of the Condentity of the Conthe Condentity of the Conthe Conde

The resolution was the adopted—yeas 45, nays 41.

Mr. ANDREWS offered the following, which was his deven for discussion:

Reselved. That the present session is not the proper time to redistrict the State for Congressions purposes.

Mr. BLUSSER offered a resolution instructing the committee to whom the bill to prevent stock running at large was referred, to asseed it so as to make the stock liable for all damages.

Mr. HILLS objected to the resolution, as is would operate aggressively upon the poor people, especially those who keep cows in villages.

Mr. SLUSSER said his object was to make the bill effective.

On motion of Mr. HUGHES, his resolution requiring the publication of names of absentees, was taken from the table.

Mr. CARLISLE moved to assentiate, that the rule shall not take effect till the next sees alon.

Mr. CARLISLE moved the subject to the resolution for the subject whether the propose of the single repose of plants of the subject was to make the trule shall not take effect till the next sees alon.

Mr. CARLISLE moved to assentiate the work of the trule shall not take effect till the next sees alon.

Mr. CARLISLE moved the two leading of the committee of three to visit the Levistow Reservoir, and examine is another the trule shall not take effect till the next sees alon.

Mr. WELSH moved to amend by providing that seak member of the committee take with the service and the orequiring the two provides and the ofcountstances connected with it, was taken from the table.

Mr. WELSH moved to amend by providing that acknowled the money, arising from the contracting of the committee take with the was raised, or to repay such debts, and the belief for the countries to a motion of the committee to the committee take with the was raised, from the contracting of the propose of paying prior indebtedness. For in that once the payment of the committee to the committee to the countries to a mode of the countries to the countries to the countries to a mode of the countries to the countries to the countries to the and to no other purpose whatever," which is no provided for or contemplated in the bill or pre-

The bill itself is not sufficiently guarded. It opens the door for the most monstrous frauds upon the State of Ohio The manner in which Senate Bill No. 224 passed the House, under DO YOU WANT A MUST table, which was disagreed to.

Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. VORIS offered the following amend—

on this floor knew were prepared to be offered to the bill, can only be accounted for on the ground the bill, can only be accounted for on the ground by and good reeming of the ment.

When the mutual obligations of the different States require a just course in the ren dition of ingitives.

Mr. VINCENT regretted the range of the lands, and what action the State ought to take mportance has been passed without the amplest opportunity for both amendment and debate. The object of the bill is to sustain the autho

rity and credit of the United States, when at the same time Onio needs assistance to sustain the rown credit. Ohio is now under protest for the non-payment of \$3 000,000 of her own indebtedness, and without enormous sacrification. she cannot within the next year pay such in debtedness and carry on her own government. The people of Onto are already overburthened with taxasido, and her finances in a much more embarrassed condition than those of the Gener

al Government
The undersigned most carnestly protest
against the passage of Senate bill No. 224, as
un size, the xpedicut, and a figurest violation of the Constitution of our Stite. JAMES GAMEGE. JAMES GAMEGE.
JOS. N. PELLOWS,
M. P. BEINNER.
GEORGE MCCONNELL,
W. J. MO GR.
C. HUGGHRS,
N. A DEVORE,
DENNIS OGLE,
JOHN R. MYSES,
JO EPH JUNA,
WILLIAM JESSUP,
HENRY C. DIOKEY.

H. B 358-To amend an act regulating de scents and the distribution of personal estates, passed March 14, 1863—was read a second time passed March 14, 1993—was read a second time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

H. B. 272—To amend section one of an act entitled "an act providing for the confinement of prisoners, nuser the laws of the United States, in the jails of this State, and to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, passed March 26, 1860—was read a third time and made the order of the day for Wedgesday payt.

ECOND RADING

S. B. 930—Supplementary the section, so far as the considered at all consistence to obey the size we gove have, here to committee on Ectality in acqual tegs.

This question is now in the United States or creating a sequel eight at the case of the state of the section of the case of the state of the section of the section of the state of the section o the day for Wednesday next.

H. B. 282; By Mr HERRICK—Requiring county auditors to make returns to the Auditor Mr. HERRICK spake in layor of the bill, in order to have some definite basis for future legislation, with respect to the fees of our country officers. That now the law was interpreted very differently, for the reports of country officers showed that counties of the same size varied more than one hundred per cent, in the amount paid to the same officers. That the State has over five hundred county officers, that rephably receive over three saments of the same State has over five hundred county officers, that probably receive over three-quarters of a million of deliars, and the people have a right to know what their respective county officers do receive. That he State needs it as a matter of statistical information, which is the most correct basis to correct abuses, or to shape insure legs.

Monday Night, Feb. 18, 1861.

Mr. PLANT's said he thought this bill was not fully understood. It proposes only to prohibit and punish the directation of the notes of specie paying banks; while it allows pretty free circulation for the banks not paying specie. If it was intended to relieve those broken banks that have suspended, it seems pretty wisely drawn. But he did not see any necessity for its passage, and should therefore vote for its postrenement.

Mr. HITCHCOCK moved to smend by a ver al change of the bill.

Mr Devore defended his bill in an argum Mr. Devore defended his bill in an argument based upon the disordered condition of the money market, and showed his object was to keep good bank notes at par.

Mr. HERRICK tshought the bill did no mees, the case, no as so effect the object in view.

Mr. COX defended the bill, as calculated to

Mr. JONES, of Hamilton, offered another Mr. WOODS offered a resolution, asking the Board of Public Works the amount of outstand. ing indebtedness of the State, for repairs of damages to the canals, caused by the floods of 1860, which was adopted.

"The French Clergy and the Pope." Under this head, the Boston Pilot of last week has an arriole on the permanency of the Papacy,

By Mr. JONES, of Hamilton—From Aaron Brown and 45 others of Hamilton county, for a much of the debt was the remit of accident by a fire.

The vote was then taken on the bill, when it passed—yeas 64, nays 26

Mr. PLANTS, from the School and School Lands Committee, reported back S. B. 145—To asked—yeas 64 on the same committee reported back the memorial of William Eastion and others, asking to be discharged from the consideration thereof —which was agreed to.

The same committee reported back H B. 294—To green committee reported back H B. 294—To green distinct of the State, except the debts particularly things of life, as is the dynasty of the bill, which were to provide for school have, and is therefore prohibited by the chird and recommended its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Maschool Lex explained the objects of the bill, which were to provide for school house building and repairs in each district independently—though he would not insist upon its board of the bill, which were to provide for school house building and repairs in each district independently—though he would not insist upon its long of the same action.

The bill was then postponed.

On motion of Mr. WELISH, the resolutions in relation to districting the school of the state is plain and easily and the school of the state of the cardinals, archibalosophic. So will temporal Rome: it will always have a hierarchy and in which were the provided for school house building and repairs in each district independently—though he would not insist upon its passage, but left it to the judgment of the long the school have the

Rection.

The language in these sections of the Constitution of our State is plain and easily understood; and besides, has already received Judicial construction by the highest tribunat in the State—the Supreme Court of Ohio In the case of the State w. Medbery, et al. [Ohio State Reports, page 535, Swan, J. says.] "we hold that the State is inhibited, by the tuird section, from contracting any debt whatever, except those specifically provided for in the first and second sections" Is a contingent debt, no such nefarious accidents, archisabous, bishops, priests, and deacons of the Catholic Church, and the major-decision. It will always have a hierarchy and a people. So will temporal Rome: it will always have the same hierarchy and even confiscated—these evils have been often committed on the Papacy—but the sentiments of the priests and people of the whole. Church are more than sufficient to counteract section." such nefarious accidents."

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? BELLINGHAM'S

For the Whiskers and Hair.

STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an emissent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

Whiskers or a Mustache from three to six weeks. This article is the only one the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris

In from three to six woeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet atimulating compound, acting as it by magic upon the roots causing a beautiful grow hof uxuriant hair. If applied to the reals, it will our mathers, and cause to spring up in place of the hald spots a floo growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn man or rowthair rank, and restore gray rair to its orizinal color, leaving it soft, smooth, and faxible. The "Oracker" is no indispensable article in every gentleman's collet, and after one wich's use they would not for any consideration by without it. be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to wh m all orders must be addressed. Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Doulars; or a box of the ". ugue: t" (warranted to have the drs fed effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), accurally packed, op receipt of price and postage, 31.18. Apply to or address

HOBACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,

DRUBGIETS, &cq , 24 William Street, New-York. folden de welen Magdalene Smith's Estate.

NOTICE IS HERFBY GIVEN. THAT the understand has this day tren appointed by the Probite Court of Franklin county, Ohio, administrator on the estate of Magdalene Smith, late of said county deceased.

JACOB BIS-10P.

Dated February 19th, 1851.

318

Monday Night, Feb. 18, 1861, D. C. La Rue's

WONDERFUL PANOPTICON'I WAR IN INDIA AND THE SEPOY RESELLION! The most thrilling of all modern Miracles, Over Eighty Thousand Moving Models! Illustrating nearly every subject connected with that remarkable country and the Great Sepoy Rebellion, all displaying the wonders of mechanism and the ingravity of man to such a degree as to completely bewilder and exchant the speciator. Busides the wonders of the Panoption will be added, for the first time, and authentic and correct viewof the

paying banks at a less rate than particle by the third time.

Mr. DEVORE explained the objects and operations of the citil, and the necessity for its passage.

Mr. JONAS moved to indefinitely postpone Harbor, expressly painted and arranged by that Artist, Mons Louis Duflocq.

If Parhibition every night at 814 o'clock. the bill. He said it was calculated to drive ahi business to ruin.

Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, opposed the bill as calculated to drive out all foreign banknotes and cause a general injury of business.

Mr. Phant's said he thought this bill was and cause a general injury of business.

Mr. Phant's said he thought this bill was and cause a general injury of business. Special Exhibitions will be given on TURSDAY and WEDNESDAY Afterwoons, at 3 o clock, for Children and Schools, to which all pupils will be admitted at 10 Conte such.

1ebls-diw. D. C. LARUE, Prop.

Co-Partnership. I HAVE THIS DAY ADMETTED BY SON JAMES ADDER BAIN as partner in my bus hear, which will be reafter be conducted under the first of Bain & Son P. BAIN, 29 South High St. Columbus, seb 15, 1861.

NOTICE!

REMOVAL.

D. ST. TAFF STA" REMOVED MESS.

stock of DRY GOODS from No. 121 Bouth High street, to his all stand. No. 46 North High street, in Thompson's Suilding, where he will be pleased to we all his old customers, and all new ones that may come, where he will sell them chear goods.

A large lot of CARPET's on hand, which will be soldat cost, for cash, to close the stock.

in which it says:

Lincoln on M jorities.